

LATEST NEWS FROM MEXICO.

From the N. O. Delta, 13th Inst.

Late and Important from Mexico—General Scott's Army pushing on to the Capital—Leaves Jalapa with 8,000 men—Puebla surrenders—Necessity of reinforcing Scott—Santa Anna in the Mountains—Desires to retire from the country—A wise Mexican.

Gen. Scott has determined to push on to the city of Mexico without waiting for reinforcements or supplies. He has adopted the policy of Cortez, who two hundred years ago, on the very shore occupied by our troops, collected together his ships, and in the presence of his little army, burnt the whole fleet by which alone they could ever hope to return across the raging seas they had just traversed. So Gen. Scott, with his small, brave army, drops his base of operations at Jalapa, and, without a reserve, or line of communication, pushes on towards the city of which he has ere this, become the second conqueror. He left Jalapa with but eight thousand men. Of these three thousand are volunteers, whose term will expire about the time it reaches the Capital.—Puebla has already sent in a deputation to surrender that noble city. If a warlike population of eighty thousand, such as that of the ancient city of the Tlascalan, so promptly yield to our arms, there is no reason to apprehend that any further resistance will be offered to the progress of our army. When last heard from Gen. Worth's outposts were thrown forward on the road to Puebla, eighteen miles from Perote. On last Friday week, his whole division, constituting the vanguard of the army, took up the line of march to Puebla; with a strong siege train. On the Monday following Patterson would follow, with the volunteer force. Twiggs brings up the rear, with his force of regulars. General Scott's force is too small to span any details for garrisoning towns in his rear, and keeping open his communications. His hope is, that the new force to be sent to him, will be able to clear his rear, and forward his supplies. For the present, he will have to depend on the enemy for subsistence. Supplies can easily be obtained in the country, for an adequate compensation, but the people will drive of the cattle, and destroy the crops, rather than yield them up to our troops without compensation. No serious apprehension, on account of the safety of Gen. Scott's army, need we think, be entertained, if the government takes steps to supply the places of the volunteer regiments whose term of service will expire about the time Gen. Scott reaches the Capital. There are now about two thousand men of the new regiments, at and near the Brazos, under Gen. Cadwalader. These should be sent immediately to Gen. Scott, as he is in much greater need of them than Gen. Taylor, who, it is said will maintain a defensive position "for some time to come." Gen. Pillow brought over despatches to the government the object of which, we understand, is to urge upon the government the necessity of taking steps to reinforce Gen. Scott with the troops that have been already raised.

Gen. Scott's movement, though seemingly rash and precipitate, is, we believe, dictated by very just views of the character of the Mexicans, and of the circumstances of his position. The enemy are now panic stricken, they are prostrate and defenceless; their last army has been destroyed; their President driven into the mountains; all their artillery and ammunition captured; all their capable officers taken prisoners. Thus situated, with no military demagogues to keep a live the slanders, and passions which have sustained this most absurd war, the people will no doubt see the utter folly of any further resistance, and will quietly acquiesce in the peaceful occupation of their Capital. We think Scott's move is as wise and judicious, as it certainly is prompt and gallant. The only ground of apprehension we have is the disbandment of the seven regiments of old volunteers he has with him. Their departure, so soon after the arrival of our army at the Capital, may create among the Mexicans some hope of a successful uprising and resistance. It will therefore, be incumbent on the government to take immediate steps to reinforce Gen. Scott. He should have at least twelve or fifteen thousand men to carry out his designs, and to conquer a peace. An exposed rear must be defended, and his communications with Vera Cruz kept open.

In the mean time, Santa Anna shelters himself in the mountains, near Orizaba, with a few badly armed lancers and rancheros. Fortune has again turned against him. His extraordinary career of ups and downs, has not terminated. Within the year past, he has passed through more various and trying scenes than have ever fallen to the lot of any other man. He now desires, we understand, to leave the country again, and to seek repose from his recent severe trials in the delightful recreations of Havana. If he succeeds in escaping our cruises, we trust, he will never again be able to humbug our government into granting him a passport into a country, where he was the mere tool of a senseless rabble.

After the battle of Cerro Gordo, Santa Anna fled to the haciendas of the wealthy Don Garcia, who lives a few miles from Jalapa. Don Garcia has ever been one of Santa Anna's firmest and most influential friends. He was, during the war of Independence, a simple muleteer, and made his fortune by buying a large tract of land in some part of which an immense amount of money had been buried by the retreating Spaniards, a fact which he learned whilst engaged in the business of muleteer. With this money, Don Garcia, by prudent investments and great industry, has succeeded in accumulating a large fortune. He owns nearly the whole property from Jalapa to Vera Cruz, and besides immense herds of cattle, has also a large iron factory, in successful operation near Jalapa. Santa Anna had a long interest in Don Garcia, before and after the battle of Cerro Gordo, and it is said, deposited with him about \$100,000. Don Garcia advised him to leave the country, as it was impossible to trust the Americans. This astute old Mexican exhibits no hostility towards our army, nor any discredit at its success, but, very philosophically, pockets our twenty dollars apiece for his bread, and engorges our officers with delicacies, wine and sugars. The Mexican conquest gives him a fine capital to commence business on, and the American conquest, he hopes, will complete the mammoth fortune which he is ambitious of transmitting to his heirs.

HIGHLY IMPORTANT FROM EEXICO.

Latest from General Scott's Division.

The steam boat James L. Day, Capt. Wood, arrived yesterday from Vera Cruz, whence she left on the 5th inst. We have Vera Cruz advices to date that, from Jalapa to the 29th ult., and from the city of Mexico to the 21st. This we proceed to give, commencing the first with our correspondence.

Rumor of Santa Anna being made Prisoner—Mexicans bringing in Supplies—Communications with Vera Cruz not to be kept open.

JALAPA, April 29th, 1847.

Eds. Delta:—You will find all the news that is to be packed up here in a paper, a copy of which I send you. Some idle rumor prevails this morning that Santa Anna has been made a prisoner, but so little attention did I pay to it at the moment that I forgot to ask whether to Americans or Mexicans.

Gen. Scott will probably leave this place in 12 or 14 days, when he will make no halt short of Puebla. As you will see from the news I send you in the Star, the enemy talk of nothing but resistance.

The Mexicans are bringing in their corn pretty freely.

I believe, from what I can hear about head quarters, that when we march from this place, there will be little or no communication with Vera Cruz. Our means of transportation will not enable us to look for supplies from home, and the enemy will be looked to furnish us to a great extent. Our trains are beginning to be annoyed in the short space be-

tween this and Vera Cruz, and to keep the road open all the way to Mexico would require more men than would be necessary to take that city.

CHAPARRAL.

The Volunteers of Cerro Gordo—News from the City of Mexico—Seat of Government to be removed to Colima—A Visit to Santa Anna at Orizaba—His deplorable situation—Activity in Vera Cruz—A Naval Expedition Southward.

Editorial Correspondence of the Picayune. JALAPA, Mexico, April 29.

Eds. Delta:—I send you the first number of the "American Star," published in Jalapa. In it you will find a detailed account of the battle of Cerro Gordo, and a list of the killed and wounded. You will see that the volunteers played a conspicuous part in that action: they led the attack, bore the blunt of the battle, and behaved most nobly, proving themselves worthy of the regard of their kind chions of the Delta.

In the "Eagle" of the 1st, which I send you, you will learn that Don Pedro Anaya has been declared Dictator. The Swedish Consul, who arrived yesterday from Mexico, tells me that it is true that Anaya has been elected Dictator, Canalizo spoken of as Commander-in-Chief of the Army, and that preparations are being made for the removal of our own Government from place to place, with England is cited by the leading men in favor of this act. Nothing is more common in Mexico than to hear them citing incidents in the Revolutionary history of our country, to sustain the wavering energies of their people. One of their prints holds this language: "What enabled the infant colonies of America to make head against, and finally to overcome, the most powerful nation on the globe, a nation whose treasury is inexhaustible, whose fleets covered every sea, whose armies darkened the land? Mexicans! they were united; there was but one party, and their party cry 'their country.' They allowed no reverses to dampen their energies; no calamities, however great, to turn them from the great end for which they were fighting. Often without food and raiment, in the depth of winter or the heat of summer, yet ever battling on, rising superior to every obstacle, and finally, unequal as was the conflict, compelling the powerful nation of England to acknowledge their independence."

The Swedish Consul tells me that he visited Santa Anna, at Orizaba, and obtained from him a passport to come down. He had a thousand men with him, badly equipped, and he looked haggard and very much depressed. His day had passed. Both soldiers and officers had lost all confidence in him, and I have no doubt, that were he to come to Vera Cruz, during the present state of feeling of the Mexican population, he would be murdered.

When the Swedish Consul left, they were busily fortifying Mexico. No stand will be made at Puebla unless we delay marching on for some time. Gen. Worth is still at Perote—Scott at Jalapa. A report has reached here that Old Zack has taken possession of San Luis Potosi, but I doubt this very much—he could hardly have reached there in this time. The diligence runs regularly now to Mexico.

In Vera Cruz everything is going on smoothly. The business of the city is increasing in a wonderful degree. The waters are covered with merchant vessels, Yankee hotels, Yankee restaurants, Yankee circus companies, and Yankee ice houses, are starting up here at every turn of the corner.

I learn from an officer of the Potomac, that the Navy are getting up an expedition to the South, embracing Campeche, Tabasco and Huasteca. I sincerely hope that they may meet something worthy of their arms, as there was great disappointment and mortification among the officers at not being permitted to attack the Castle by sea, while the army was bombarding by land. Their curses were loud and deep, when they found that the ships were to be kept idle at Sacrificios. They all seemed to look forward to the Castle as the bright star of their hopes, where the character of the Navy was to be redeemed and placed on its ancient footing.

In my last letter to you I made some reflections on the Navy for not having attempted to carry the Castle by landing from the ship. I beg to recall those remarks, as I have since learned that a young Lieutenant in the Navy presented a proposition to the Government to that effect, asking authority to purchase a merchant vessel and moor to the walls of the Castle, and at night board from the yard arms and jib-booms; and that a merchant vessel with 500 men, armed with Colt's pistols, and otherwise equipped, was actually held in readiness to make the attempt, waiting but the permission of the Commodore, who had discretionary power from the Secretary of the Navy to authorize it if expedient, and had then been any unnecessary delay in the Castle's giving up, the attempt would have been made.

It was a glorious conception, and the project does credit to our Navy; and though it would have been a feather out of our cap, yet I wish most heartily they had been permitted to carry it out—it would have been something unique in its kind, and would have shamed undying lustre on the Navy. It is most creditable to the Secretary of the Navy, that he gave it his countenance and support. There is still enough in these young Navy boys for any enterprise—all they want is rope, and not bed-ridden old men to cripple their energies. I have not been able to learn the name of the Lieutenant who projected this expedition.

Gen. Shields has been pronounced out of danger. Yours, &c., D. J. D.

Latest news from the City of Mexico—Santa Anna within forty miles of Vera Cruz, threatening the city—War approaching to a close.

VERA CRUZ, May 5th, 1847.

Eds. Delta:—As the steamer has been delayed until to-day by bad weather, I give you the latest news that has reached us since I closed my letter of the 3d; there is not much of it, but what there is of some interest and importance, the British Consul at this place has just received a communication from the British minister, Mr. Bankhead, saying that the Mexican Government has solicited the friendly mediation of his government to settle the difficulties between Mexico and the United States. I learned this morning that such a letter had been received from Mr. Bankhead, and at once called on the English Consul, who tells me that such is a fact. You may, therefore, rely on the accuracy of this.

Santa Anna is about 40 miles from here with 2000 men, threatening to march in and sack Vera Cruz. This information comes from a Spanish merchant of this place, who came in yesterday from Mexico—he states that he saw Santa Anna, who advised him to take his things out of the city, as he should destroy every thing in it. This, of course, we consider as mere Mexican bravado, as it is not likely he would make his plans public, did he intend executing them. We are, nevertheless, practising our men (infantry) at the artillery, so as not to be taken by surprise.

We learn by a letter from the city of Mexico, that they have stopped throwing up entrenchments around the city, and do not intend standing a siege or bombardment. For the first time since I have been in Mexico, I begin to think that the war is about drawing to a close.

Yours, &c., D. J. D.

SUBREND OF THE CITY OF MEXICO.—Immediately before the James L. Day started from Vera Cruz, Maj. Leonard, who is stationed there, sent an officer on board to inform me, I send you a copy of the American Express. Gen. Pillow that an express had just arrived from the

from Gen. Scott with a dispatch, in which it was stated that a deputation of Mexican citizens from the Capital had arrived at the General's headquarters, inviting him to advance, assuring him that it would surrender to him without opposition, and asking his protection of their persons and property. To such favorable terms Gen. Scott assented. He is, therefore, on his way to, if not already in, the halls of the Montezumas."

Editorial Correspondence of the Picayune.

JALAPA, Mexico, April 29.

At 12 o'clock to-day—it is now evening—I sent off a large package of letters and papers to the "American Star," published in Jalapa. In it you will find a detailed account of the battle of Cerro Gordo, and a list of the killed and wounded. You will see that the volunteers played a conspicuous part in that action: they led the attack, bore the blunt of the battle, and behaved most nobly, proving themselves worthy of the regard of their kind chions of the Delta.

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WILMINGTON JOURNAL.

Friday, May 21, 1847.

EXECUTION.—Broughton, upon whom sentence of death was passed at the last term of our Superior Court for the murder of DeSilva, will be hanged to-day, between the hours of 12 o'clock, m., and 4 p.m.

THE MEXICAN NEWS.

We give up to-day the greater portion of our paper to the news we have received from Mexico, since our last Friday's publication. In doing so we believe we are acting in accordance with the wishes of our readers, and feel sure we shall meet their approbation. It will be seen from the extracts we make from the New Orleans Delta, that a deputation had reached Gen. Scott from the city of Mexico, who requested him, in the name of a large portion of the citizens of that city, to take possession of the Capital, and that he (Gen. Scott), had acceded to their request. Mr. Kendall, one of the Editors of the Picayune, writes from Jalapa as late as the 4th May, and it will be observed that he makes no allusion to this report. Whether it is true or not, we must wait to see. The correspondent of the Delta writes from Vera Cruz under date as late as the 5th inst., and states positively, that the British Consul at that place had received a communication from Mr. Bankhead, British Minister, saying that the Mexican Government had solicited the friendly mediation of his Government to settle the difficulties between Mexico and the United States.

Much anxiety is manifested to hear something authentic concerning the progress of Gen. Scott. Our latest dates (the 4th), from his headquarters, are from Jalapa. They go to shew that he will not proceed further than Puebla, until he receives reinforcements. The Georgia, and 1st and 2d Tennessee regiments, will have served out their time of enlistments by the time he could reach the Capital, and it is said he has determined on disbanding them at Jalapa, and sending them home. We place great confidence in Mr. Kendall's letters, as he has invariably given very authentic reports of the operations of the army. We shall wait in great suspense for the next news.

Gen. Taylor's division is yet stationary, and must be for some time to come. We refer our readers to the news for further particulars.

NORTH CAROLINA RECRUITS.—We announced, in somewhat an obscure part of our paper, last week, the arrival at this place of Lt. Wheeden and 17 men, from Newbern. They are still here, and in fine health, awaiting the balance of their Company, which are expected daily.

Lieut. Crutwell, arrived on Monday last with 18 men from Beaufort County. He proceeded immediately on a steamer to Fayetteville, to which place he had been ordered to rendezvous. They will probably return here in a few days, and take their final departure for Mexico. We believe they are to proceed to Vera Cruz, for the purpose of joining Gen. Scott.

WILMINGTON & MANCHESTER RAIL ROAD.—We see by an advertisement in last Wednesday's Chronicle, that \$300,000 has been subscribed to this road, and that the Stockholders are requested to meet at Marion Court House, S. C., on the 17th day of June next, for the purpose of organizing the Company. Let there be a full meeting, say we.

[Ratified 14th January, A. D. 1847.]

ASSIGNMENT OF TROOPS.—The following regiments have been ordered to join General Scott: the 9th, 12th, 14th and 15th regiments of Infantry, and the regiment of Voltigeurs. Several companies of the Voltigeurs have embarked for the Brazos, as this regiment was first ordered to join Gen. Taylor—in destination has been changed.

The 10th, 13th and 16th Infantry, and the 3d Dragoons, have been ordered to join Gen. Taylor.

TURPENTINE.—THE NEW LAW.—It will be seen from an advertisement in to-day's Journal, that the buyers of naval stores in this town, (the most of them at least), have entered into an agreement for the purpose of regulating the plan by which they will hereafter be governed in the purchase of Turpentine and Tar. We have some time since given a synopsis of the late act of the Legislature on the subject; but as that law will go into operation on the first day of June next, we have been induced to publish it in extenso, for the benefit of all concerned. It may be found on page 125, Acts of North Carolina, 1846-'47: [CHAP. LVI.]—AN ACT to amend the Laws relating to the inspection of Turpentine.

See 1. *Be it enacted by the General Assembly of the State of North Carolina, and it is hereby enacted by the authority of the same,*

That every barrel of soft turpentine shall be of the weight of two hundred and eighty pounds gross free from any fraudulent mixture, packed in good and sufficient casks, made of good seasoned staves, three quarters of an inch thick, and not exceeding five inches wide, and not less than thirty nor more than twenty two inches long, and heads not less than one, nor more than one inch and a half thick; each barrel of soft turpentine secured with twelve good hoops, and each barrel of hard turpentine secured with ten good hoops, with the joint of the head placed perpendicularly to the bung; and if the turpentine shall be fraudulently mixed, the same shall be condemned by the inspector and delivered to the owner on demand; and every barrel of turpentine, after the same shall be inspected, weighed, found clean, and in merchantable order, shall be branded, or marked by the inspector, with the soft letter S, and the hard with the letter H. And for as much as it is desired for the makers of turpentine to so regulate the size of their barrels, that every barrel shall weigh, it is provided that the inspector shall make out two fair bills of the same, the one for the seller, and the other for the buyer, in which he shall designate the quantity and quality of the same, making a proportional allowance to the seller, when the barrel shall weigh more than the standard number of pounds established by this act, and the same allowance to the buyer when the barrel shall weigh less.

See 2. *Be it further enacted,* That every maker of turpentine, shall brand or mark every barrel with the initial letters of his or her name, and in case of his or her failure, the inspector is hereby required to mark the same with the initial letters of the maker's name, for which he shall receive one half per barrel, which fee shall be paid by the person paying the fee of inspection, and by an extra charge of one cent for every barrel, which shall keep his name, and every inspector shall keep his name, which shall be fairly entered in the maker's name, and the number of barrels inspected of the same mark.

See 3. *Be it further enacted,* That if an inspector shall suspect any turpentine contrary to the direction of this act, or shall give any bill contrary to the same, he shall forfeit and pay the sum of fifty dollars for each offence, one half to the informant, and the other half to the party aggrieved.

See 4. *Be it further enacted,* That all laws and clauses of laws, coming in conflict with the provisions of this act, are hereby repealed.

See 5. *Be it further enacted,* That this act shall be in force from and after the first day of June, one thousand eight hundred and forty-seven.

[Ratified 14th January, A. D. 1847.]

From the Washington Union of the 17th inst.

ARRIVAL OF THE BRITANNIA.—

From BALTIMORE—11 o'clock, p. m.

The steamer Britannia arrived at Boston at midnight on Sunday, but the telegraph to New York, as well as that from New York to Philadelphia, being out of order until last evening, we did not receive our regular despatches.

The Britannia sailed from Liverpool on the 5th May, a.m., consequently brings dates from Liverpool about fifteen days later than those brought by the Calendonia.

Cotton market—the price of cotton.—At the sailing of the steamship Calendonia it had a downward tendency, and, since her departure, had further declined. The market had become flat, the sales less, and speculators not inclined to operate. Several causes had contributed to produce this reaction; the prominent one, the restrictive measures of the Bank of England, advancing the rates of interest, and its refusal to discount bills bearing the endorsement of some of the first houses in England, which were said to have been engaged in speculation and shipping goods to the United States. This movement is said to have had a most telling effect upon the manufacturing portion of the country; and the cotton market continues to suffer under this pressure.

Prices of American, from the 17th to the 23d instant, declined 4 to 5.; Brazil, Egyptian, and Surat, 4 to 2.; and at the close of the following week, ending on the 30th inst., a further reduction following of 4. to 4. on American and all other descriptions. On yesterday the business declined to about 4,000 bales, the currency of Saturday, and an excellent market was free from speculation. Prices of cotton, fair to good, in Boston, 61 to 62.; New Orleans, 6.7-8.0 to 7.2-1.

On the following week better terms were received from London, as to the state of the cotton market which gave an improved tone to the cotton market at Liverpool, and the sales of that date amounted to about 7,000 bales of American at an advance of 1.2.—Most of which however, on speculation.

Flour Market.—There has been some fluctuation in the price of flour during the month, but prices have now settled down to 40s. Western canal flour: American red wheat is held at 10s. 6d. to 11s. 9d., and white at 12s. 3d. per bushel; Indian corn 5s. to 5d., and red 5s. to 5s. During the last day or two wheat has advanced 2d. per 70 pounds: Western flour 4s. per barrel; Philadelphia and Baltimore flour 6s. 6d. to 7s.; New Orleans, 6.7-8.0 to 7.2-1.

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TOM JOHNSON AND BILL JONES,
OR THE DIFFERENCE BETWEEN DRINKERS.

Yesterday morning, like Caesus Marus mour-

ning amidst the ruins of Carthage, Tom John-

son, with his heart full of gloom and his head

full of the fumes of their frolicking, sat

biting his nails in front of the Recorder's office.

Presently he was tapped on the shoulder by a

very squabbly man with a very broad-skirted

coat, and a countenance that seemed to say,

"Lord! ain't Iappy?" With a face cadav-

erous with woe, Tom Johnson said, slowly,

"William Jones, you are too familiar; recal-

lect where you are, sir."

"Well, and don't you 'spose I do know

where I am? Why, you ain't had no letters

this mornin' I reckon, for your face looks as

solemn as a tombstone with a werry old ep-

taff on it."

"Jones, I am brooding over my woes!"

"Tom Johnson, now you take my advice

—never brood over your woes—woes is eggs,

which, when hatched, perdures some of the

d—dest hantamlegged, red-eyed chickens that

ever crowded."

"What would you have me do? I am a

miserable man—my money's gone, my credit's

gone, and ah! there's a something that tells

me I, too, shortly shall be gone."

"All the fault of bad luck!"

"Liquor!—do not name the poisonous

drug!"

"Oh! that men should put a devil in their mouths

To steal their brains away!"

"Tom you oughter be indicted for that—

You can't 'cordie to law, because the devil

hooking wot never was—even Satan can't

steal vacuum, you know! ha! ha! I got you there!"

"Hush, be quiet, I am not in the mood—"

"I know you ain't in the mood, you're in

the street, and you've gotta fit of the red mon-

keys on you!"

"What! Red monkeys?"

"Regler, ring-tailed, British sorgers, in wery

right scarlet coats, and breeches to match."

"Explain yourself, for Heaven's sake, for

I feel as though I was going mad!—my fin-

gers tremble, my brain throbs, my breast is

burning, there's a hissing in my ears, and I

feel—I know not what I feel!"

"Exactly, all werry excellent symptoms,

but there's a cure, a temporary cure—"

"What is it? Not brandy—"

"No, not brandy—whiskey's a better med-

icine. You're an excited man, just from the

country—never been on a bender, and it's ne-

cessary you should be a little strung up afore

I come to philosophize. Take a swig at this—there! I know'd you'd like it."

"Thanks—I feel better—but those crimson

animals you were speaking of—they belong

to what family? What genus?"

"Don't be so fast—they belongs to most

families, and is the particular property of all

people of genius. The disease, like every

thing else in this world, has too sides. There's

the blue devils and red monkeys, and a host of

small fry, such as spiders, snakes, and other

repulses—but the devils and the monkeys is the

roots of the disease which I must, like a good

doctor, strike at in the first place."

"Well, my dear Jones, go on—get through

soon, please, for I feel very strange."

"You natural you should feel strange—but now I'm again to commence. Poor people is werry much attached to the blue devils, but the red monkeys is having the rich: blue devils is domineering—red monkeys arroostokinie."

"As Hamlet said to his vicious mamma:

"Look on this picture and on this—the blue and the red."

"A poor man, workin' hard for his livin', and havin' a interesting family consistin' of a sick wife and four children, and one of them crippled, goes out to his business of a mornin', with a strong arm and a light heart. He finds the shop where he worked the night afore a heap of smokin' cinders—he looks so skeered that the people pint their eyes at him as much as to say 'mayde he set it afire!' He turns around to seek for work some place else, but no one offers him a single job—he feels as if he had an anvil pressin' on his heart, and his throat swells up as if he was chokin' when he thinks of his poor wife and children at home! He passes a doggery—there's a licker in blue, red and yaller bottles, all seemin' to say 'hello! old feller, walk in and take a drink!' He thinks to himself 'one glass can't hurt me—it'll cheer me up, and somethin' will surely—well, I'll do it any how!' The licker's down, and afore nine the man's afeared to go home—he drinks, drinks and drinks, and at last falls dead drunk on the bar-room floor. He's kicked out—pieced up by the watchman, and if you want to see a man with the blue devils strong upon him, just take a squat at him the next mornin' in the Recorder's dock with his head bound up to keep it from bustin', and holdin' on to the nail of the dock as if he was sea-sick!"

"But, Jones, those red gentlemen that you were speakin' of?"

"Oh, they generally comes from the country. I see one young man as had the red monkeys very bad. He was one of the double XX's, and wasn't used to drinkin', but he thought by way of variety he'd just go on a frolic, so about 'leven o'clock one mornin' he commenced with a julep. A friend came in and asked him to 'jine' him, and after they had done drinkin', a third feller, who was h— for fighting, sworn that they should take a glass with him. Well, the young man begin to feel pretty lively, and some on who dropped in by accident proposed a game of cards. At it they went, and afore twelve that night our warden young friend had lost all his daddy's money, and was, as his companions remarked, 'gloriously corned.' The next mornin' he woke up with a cold shiver, and saw a long somethin' cravlin' right over his breast. Like lightnin' he jumped out of bed, and there, right over the wash-bowl, sat tall red monkey, lookin' at him werry seriously. Down stairs he went and told the landlord, who went up and saw the young man's red flannel drawers on the wash-stand, and found that the snake was nothin' but his suspenders!"

"What did they do with him?"

"They blistered and bled him—sweated him and doctor'd him a sort of ways—but he died!"

"Died!" said Tom, with horror—did he die from that flannel red monkey?"

"Yes, he didn't do any thing shorter, and so will you if you don't leave off drinkin'!"

"But why don't you die—you drink a great deal?"

"I can't—I'm a matyr—I'm a kind of a wanderin' Jew of a devil-blue—come, let's go and take a drink."

And the Red Monkey and the Blue Devil went to the nearest grog-shop.

AN INTERESTING REMINISCENCE.—The Mon-
treal Courier, in mentioning the fact that the
46th regiment of riflemen were about being
removed from that city to Halifax, gives the
following interesting reminiscence:

"There is an interesting fact connected
with this corps which is probably new to some
of our readers. There has been for upwards of
a century a Free Mason Lodge in the 46th.

In this lodge, George Washington was made a
mason, during the time the regiment was sta-

tioned in the colonies before the outbreak of
the revolution's war. The register of this
lodge contains Washington's signature in his
own hand writing, and still possesses the Bible
in which the great man took the oath of ini-
tiation. The chest containing the books and
regalia of the Lodge was captured by the Amer-
icans during the war, and taken to Wash-
ington; but when it was discovered what it con-
tained, it was immediately sent back, un-
der a similitude of state papers, after being
taken by the French at St. Lucia. It was then
carried to Paris and its contents being exam-
ined, was immediately returned to the regi-
ment by the French authorities. We believe
a detail of these facts, with the dates and full
particulars, is to be found in the Free Mason's
Magazine of a few years back."

AND DEEDS, a new supply, just printed
and for sale at the JOURNAL OFFICE.

EDWARD CANTWELL,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
AND
Commissioner of Deeds for South Carolina,
WILMINGTON, N. C.

June 1, 1846.—[40-15.]

MILLESPÉ & ROBESON
Agents of the AGENCY business, and will make
liberal advances on consignments of
Lumber, Naval Stores, &c. &c.
Wilmington, August 1st, 1845.

JOHN HALL,
(late of WILMINGTON, NORTH CAROLINA.)
COMMISSION MERCHANT,
AND AGENT FOR THE SALE OF
NORTH CAROLINA NAVAL STORES,
33 GRAVIER STREET, New Orleans.
Jan. 8, 1847.—[17-3m]

MEYER & BARNUM,
Manufacturers & Dealers in
HATS AND CAPS.
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL,
MARKET STREET—Wilmington, N. C.

GEORGE W. DAVIS,
Commission and Forwarding
MERCHANT,
LONDON'S WHARF, WILMINGTON, N. C.

ROBT. G. RANKIN,
Auctioneer & Commission Merchant,
WILMINGTTON, N. C.

Liberal advances made on shipments to his friends
in New York.
September 21, 1844. 1-1f.

CARRIAGES.
Market Street, about 300 Yards above the
Episcopal Church.
THE SUBSCRIBER has on hand a large and
general assortment of
CARRIAGES,
of his own manufacture,
which he offers for sale
on the most reasonable
terms. Among which may be found,
Coaches, Barouches, Chariots, Buggies, Gigs,
Sulkies, Wagons, &c.

All orders are received with thanks and
repaired, done at short
notice and in the neatest manner.

He has also on hand and continues to manufacture
HARNESS, of every description: SADDLES, BRIDLES,
BITS, TACKLES, &c., plain and fancy, leather and
silken, kid, silk, cotton, whale, thread, India, sinew,
horsehair, plain and fancy linens; AMBRELLAS;
UMBRELLAS; PARASOLS; &c., all made to order
at short notice.

READY-MADE CLOTHING.—A large and
complete assortment of Ready-made clothing, just
opened and for sale, very cheap for cash.

Also, the OUTFITTING DEPARTMENT

is very complete, with the most choice assortment
of FANCY GOODS. Superior L. B. C. Shirts, of
every shade and color; Vestings, in variety; French
twilled d'Ete; silk Alpacas; light fancy Cassimères;
Opera Hats, plain and fancy, light and dark colors; Opera
Gloves, silk and satin; Suspender Belts; &c.,
all of the latest style and best quality, which will
make up to order at the shortest notice.

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